USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

Released: July 11, 2011
Vol. 61, WC071111

USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office
1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.
Suite 110
West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151
(765) 494-8371
nass-in@nass.usda.gov

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Warm, dry weather persisted across most of the state allowing for excellent harvest conditions of wheat and hay crops, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. However, some southwestern counties received heavy rain showers late in the week which kept farmers out of the fields**.** There have been some reports of vomitoxin and low test weights in harvested wheat. Soils are becoming dry in some northern and eastern counties placing stress on the major field crops. Some aerial fungicide applications were made to corn fields. Farmers were also busy visiting their local FSA offices to certify crop acreages as the July 15th deadline is fast approaching.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.5 **days suitable for field work**. Four percent of the **corn** crop has **silked** compared with 58 percent last year and 27 percent last year. **Corn condition** is rated 59 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent last year at this time.

Fifteen percent of the **soybean** acreage is **blooming** compared with 44 percent last year and 24 percent for the 5-year average. **Soybean condition** is rated 58 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent last year at this time.

Eighty percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **harvested** compared with 91 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 62 percent of the wheat crop has been harvested in the north, 88 percent in the central region and 96 percent in the south. **Winter wheat condition** is rated 53 percent good to excellent.

Major activities during the week included: harvesting wheat, baling straw, cutting hay, planting double crop soybeans, applying herbicides, certifying crops with FSA and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 59 percent good to excellent compared with 70 percent last year. **Livestock** were reported to be in mostly good condition. The **second cutting** of **alfalfa hay** is 41 percent complete compared with 47 percent last year and 49 percent for the 5-year average.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn Silked (Tasselled)	4	NA	58	27
Soybeans Blooming	15	3	44	24
Winter Wheat Harvested	80	39	91	77
Alfalfa, Second Cutting	41	15	47	49

CROP CONDITION

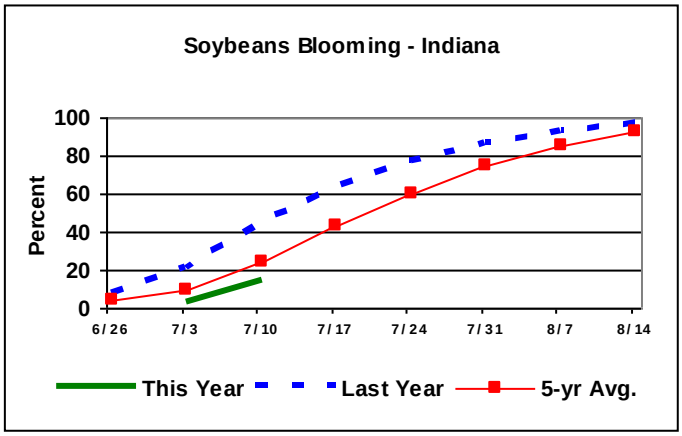
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Corn	3	8	30	47	12
Soybean	3	7	32	47	11
Winter Wheat	3	10	34	44	9
Pasture	1	7	33	49	10

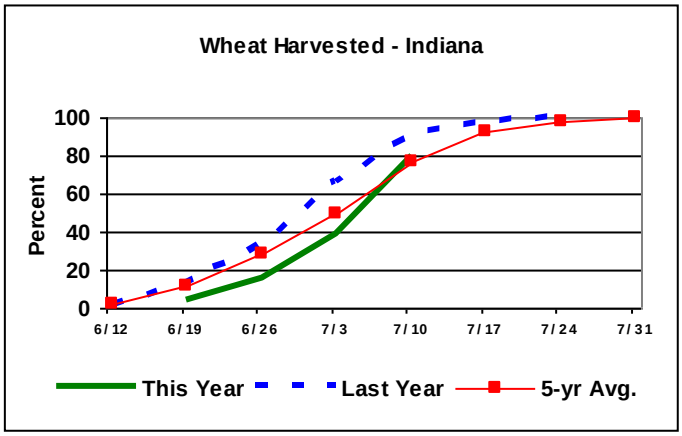
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	1	0	2
Short	17	6	18
Adequate	69	70	71
Surplus	13	24	9
Subsoil			
Very Short	1	0	1
Short	10	3	13
Adequate	74	71	76
Surplus	15	26	10
Days Suitable	5.5	4.8	5.7

CONTACT INFORMATION
--Greg Preston, Director
--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician
E-mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Production Workshop to Focus on Financial Strategy, Technology

Written Thursday, June 30, 2011. Article appears in AG Answers and can be found at:

http://www.agriculture.purdue.edu/agcomm/aganswers/story.asp?storyID=6363

To succeed in crop production today, Purdue Extension agricultural economist Bruce Erickson says farmers must be on top of economics and technology, which is why these strategies will be key elements in the 2011 Top Farmer Crop Workshop.

The workshop will be held July 17-20 on Purdue University's West Lafayette campus. Most events will be in the Deans Auditorium of Pfendler Hall. The event will feature more than 20 speakers from academic institutions, agribusinesses and farms from the Midwest.

"Farmers know that to succeed, they have keep costs in check and maximize yields," said Erickson, workshop coordinator. "The workshop blends production information with the financial, strategic and marketing aspects of commercial agriculture."

Topics include farmland values, land rental choices, herbicide tolerance traits and human resources. Risk management and commodity prices will be key topics of discussion.

"People want to know if the current agricultural market is sustainable – whether these prices are a short-time bubble or a new price plateau," Erickson said. "With increased crop and input prices, the financial side is bigger; if prices shift, there can be much more at stake."

But with growing world demand for food and increased interest in bioenergy as driving forces, Erickson and other experts expect strong agricultural markets in the future. An Illinois ag economist will talk about how far into the future farmers can anticipate these prices.

Another topic addressed at the workshop will be testing to determine how products and methods are performing on the farm.

"The comparisons that farmers do on their farms need to be set up right to ensure any differences seen are valid," Erickson said. "Farmers are interested in testing practices or products on their farms before investing heavily; they need to know if it's really going to make a difference in productivity or efficiency."

Other featured workshops include:

* "Foliar Fungicide Applications in Corn," Paul Vincelli, University of Kentucky Plant Pathologist.

* "How to Manage Your Soil Piggy Bank," James Camberato, Purdue Extension agronomist.

* "Putting Macroeconomics in Your Marketing Strategy," Mike Zuzolo, president of Global Commodity Analytics and Consulting LLC

* "Reinventing the Farm," Lori Lennard, chief operating officer of Lennard Ag Company

Continuing education units are available for certified crop advisers. Cost of the workshop is $400 for the first attendee from a farm and $200 for each additional attendee from the same farm. For more information and for registration materials, visit

http://www.agecon.purdue.edu/commercialag/progevents/topfarmer.html or contact Erickson at 765-494-9557, berickso@purdue.edu

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, July 10, 2011

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2011 through July 10, 2011				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	88	58	73	-1	0.00	0		22.20	+9.73	48	1277	-95
Francesville	87	56	73	+0	0.00	0		19.98	+7.28	49	1259	+13
Valparaiso_AP_I	88	58	73	+2	0.00	0		17.78	+4.38	45	1294	+84
Wanatah	90	54	71	-2	0.00	0	77	20.69	+7.89	56	1121	-29
Winamac	89	59	74	+2	0.16	1		22.09	+9.39	59	1326	+80
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	89	56	74	+1	0.00	0		19.58	+6.32	51	1269	-30
South_Bend	89	57	74	+2	0.00	0		19.84	+7.39	52	1332	+139
Young_America	87	57	74	+1	0.00	0		20.40	+8.22	41	1357	+92
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	92	60	77	+4	0.39	1		17.38	+5.83	50	1477	+222
Kendallville	90	59	75	+4	0.10	1		18.50	+6.30	64	1269	+91
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	87	56	74	-2	0.27	3		23.30	+9.47	53	1371	-86
Perrysville	91	58	75	+2	0.38	2	84	18.49	+4.90	46	1508	+153
Spencer_Ag	90	61	76	+2	0.05	1		22.19	+7.82	50	1493	+141
Terre_Haute_AFB	89	60	76	+2	0.17	2		21.87	+8.40	52	1647	+195
W_Lafayette_6NW	88	57	75	+2	0.00	0	81	23.61	+11.08	51	1427	+157
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	89	64	78	+3	0.21	3		19.76	+7.19	54	1642	+204
Greenfield	90	60	77	+3	0.59	2		23.78	+10.31	58	1499	+137
Indianapolis_AP	90	63	79	+4	0.09	2		18.82	+6.25	50	1676	+238
Indianapolis_SE	89	58	76	+1	0.10	1		24.46	+11.58	51	1441	+28
Tipton_Ag	89	58	75	+3	0.24	1	83	23.15	+10.64	53	1408	+183
East Central (6)												
Farmland	90	56	76	+4	0.06	2	87	15.69	+2.95	55	1410	+226
New_Castle	89	56	74	+3	0.27	3		23.42	+9.59	46	1370	+156
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	92	67	79	+2	4.25	3		30.44	+16.90	46	1954	+235
Freelandville	89	66	78	+2	0.60	1		23.23	+9.26	41	1721	+209
Shoals_8S	89	63	76	+2	2.04	4		29.02	+14.06	41	1612	+165
Stendal	90	66	77	+2	3.55	3		33.80	+18.65	45	1778	+178
Vincennes_5NE	92	64	78	+3	1.66	3	82	28.45	+14.48	45	1772	+260
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	90	67	77	+3	1.39	4		29.20	+14.07	51	1751	+303
Oolitic	89	62	76	+2	0.97	3	80	27.35	+13.16	50	1512	+142
Tell_City	91	68	78	+2	2.74	4		30.32	+15.12	45	1837	+221
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	92	63	78	+5	0.93	2		23.82	+10.33	50	1556	+279
Greensburg	90	66	78	+5	0.48	3		26.21	+12.43	48	1637	+292
Seymour	88	64	76	+3	0.33	3		27.17	+13.72	43	1530	+140

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com or call 1-888-798-9955.

Late-planted Soybeans Cause Concern About Rust, Other Diseases

Written Thursday, June 30, 2011. Article appears in AG Answers and can be found at:

http://www.agriculture.purdue.edu/agcomm/aganswers/story.asp?storyID=6365

Late-planted soybeans may be at risk for potential yield loss from soybean rust and other diseases, said a Purdue Extension crop disease specialist.

Soybean rust usually arrives in Indiana when soybeans are mature or nearing maturity, so there is lower potential for yield loss. But there could be yield loss if soybean rust reaches Indiana while they are still in the early stages of reproductive growth, said Kiersten Wise. With about 45 percent of Indiana soybeans planted after May 30, some of the crop could be at risk.

But because of weather conditions in the southern part of the country, where soybean rust overwinters, late planting in Indiana doesn't necessarily lead to a higher risk of soybean rust later in the season, Wise said.

"Right now, the South is experiencing moderate to extreme drought conditions," she said. Soybean rust needs adequate moisture to develop, and the drought conditions in the South have slowed soybean rust development and spread in 2011."

Soybean rust is transferred in the spring from kudzu, an invasive weed, to soybeans. The spores can then be spread long distances by hurricanes and storms that move the disease northward.

"If soybean rust is not managed properly, it can be very damaging," Wise said. "In Indiana, we have taken measures to detect the disease early and prevent yield loss. Scientists monitor its development and spread in the South and we can issue fungicide spray advisories if rust looks like it will become a problem in Indiana."

In addition to soybean rust, other diseases can potentially reduce yields in late-planted soybeans. One disease, Phytophthora root rot, a type of seedling blight, is common with heavy rains, and saturated and warm soils.

"Farmers need to check areas of fields with poor seedling emergence and poor stand development," she said. "Seedling blights, like Phytophthora root rot, can cause yield loss, but unfortunately there are no in-season management practices for these diseases."

If growers find root rot, they should note the fields affected, and they should use effective seed treatments and disease-resistant varieties the next time soybeans are planted there, Wise said.

More information about soybean rust development can be found at http://sbrusa.net . Growers also can call the toll-free hotline at 866-458-RUST or subscribe to the Indiana soybean disease email list at: https://lists.purdue.edu/mailman/listinfo/indiana-soybean-update/

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN43-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4151.